

# Glossary

**Anadromous.** Fishes that move from the sea to freshwater for reproduction.

**Corvid.** A bird of the family *Corvidae*, which includes crows, jays, ravens, and magpies.

**Critical habitat.** Any air, land, or water area (excluding existing synthetic structures or settlements that are not necessary to the survival and recovery of a listed species) and constituents thereof that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has designated as essential to the survival and recovery of an endangered or threatened species or a distinct segment of its population.

**Cryptogam.** A term relating to fungi, lichens, and bryophytes, collectively.

**Late-successional.** See “old-growth.”

**Migratory birds.** Birds that move as part of a population from one region to another every year, usually at specific times to breed or avoid unsuitable weather conditions.

**Old-growth.** A forest stand usually at least 180–220 years old with moderate to high canopy closure; a multilayered, multispecies canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood (decadence); numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.

**Seral stages.** Ecological communities formed in ecological succession.

**Survey-and-Manage.** Species identified in the Northwest Forest Plan that because of rarity, endemism, or lack of information about the species might not be adequately protected by the broad-scale ecosystem approach of the Northwest Forest Plan.

**Take.** In the context of the Endangered Species Act, defined as the action of or attempt to hunt, harm, harass, pursue, shoot, wound, capture, kill, trap or collect a species.

**Watershed.** An area of land that drains to a common point; usually used to describe the entire drainage area of a stream or tributary.